

MONTEREY COUNTY
LABOR NEWS

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Butchers Hold Election Soon; Nominations In

Butchers' Union No. 506 will hold elections in all branches and in the San Jose unit at meetings next month, Executive Secretary Earl A. Moorhead reported this week. Nominations were accepted at last meetings.

Those nominated for the various areas are as follows:

SAN JOSE:
For President—Fred Feci.
Vice-President — Warren Adamson, Ray Volpe.
Financial Secretary—Earl Moorhead.
Recording Secretary — Jack Brown.
Guard—Frank Prouse.
Guide — Warren Adamson and Arthur Cox.
Trustees — Roger Erwin, Lee Zumwold, Marvin Engles, Warren Adamson, Ray Volpe.
Executive Board—(Meatcutters) Ralph Prickett; (Butcherettes) Eva Payne; (Slaughterhouse workers) Bill Gregg; (Miscellaneous Workers) Frank Prouse and William Murphy; (Jobbing House Workers, Frank Bregger and Gene Pozzola; (Truck Drivers) John Enos, M. Bonito, L. Satariano; (Sausage Makers) Carl Pimental.
PALO ALTO: Report not yet received from recording secretary.
SALINAS:
President—George Gilbert.
Vice-President—Bill Stenmuller.
Financial Secretary — Harry Bock.
Recording Secretary — Jim Errington.
Guard—Jim Jacobson.
MONTEREY:
President—Ben Updyke.
Vice-President—Glenn Dufur.
Recording Secretary — Helen Day.
Financial Secretary—Gene Hellam.
Guide and Guard — Mary McJunkins.
HOLLISTER:
President—Bill Corbett.
Vice-President—Chris Flemme.
Recording Secretary—Nelda DuPlissae.
Financial Secretary — Ralph Burge.
Guide and Guard—Paul Yanez.
WATSONVILLE:
President—Robert Farr.
Vice-President—Stanley George
Recording Secretary—Dale Johnson.
Guide and Guard—Anna Burke.
Financial Secretary—Earl Moorhead to fill in until a selection is made by the membership of this branch.

Delegate Tells Cuba Labor Unions Should Have Voice in Peace

Havana, Cuba

Pres. Willard S. Townsend of United Transport Service Employes told 1300 delegates to the fourth congress of the Confederation of Labor of Cuba that labor must be given a voice in the drafting of peace and post-war plans.

Reviewing the sacrifices labor has made on behalf of the war effort, Townsend pointed out that the sacrifices were made without guarantees that labor's rights would be restored after the war.

Townsend, who addressed the congress as fraternal delegate, urged that workers from all the American republics join in a solid bloc to strengthen their post-war demands.

Ickes Warns That Fuel Oil Must Be Conserved

Washington, D. C.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes warns fuel oil consumers that individual consumption must be held to last winter's levels if the domestic supply of heating oil is to last throughout the current heating season.

Projectionists Talk Picketing Of Salinas Show

Motion Picture Operators Union 611 of this area asked for and was granted permission of the Monterey County Central Labor Union at Salinas last week to picket Teatro Anahuac, Mexican theater in Salinas which went non-union a short time ago.

Local 611 has been in dispute with this theater for some time because of use of a non-union operator. The theater was listed on the council's "We Don't Patronize" list several weeks ago.

RAIL CHIEF HITS BOARD MEMBER'S CROAKINGS

Cleveland, Ohio

Pres. A. F. Whitney of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated) is not impressed with the argument offered by Dr. William M. Leiserson, former chairman of the National Mediation Board, that "the labor situation in this country has drifted to the danger point."

Commenting on an article by Leiserson entitled Labor Faces a Crisis, which appeared in the January 1945 issue of The American Magazine, Whitney said: "Dr. Leiserson suggests the possibility of more legislation. But what is needed is not another legal straight jacket, but a simple, straightforward act on the part of public and employer members of the National War Labor Board—namely, recognition of the utter absurdity of clinging to the Little Steel formula in the face of higher living costs. . . . Unfortunately, Dr. Leiserson avoids a clearcut statement of his own position on that issue. Like the majority members of the WLB, he is obviously trying to 'sit that one out.'"

TYPOS SEEK IMPROVED SET-UP ON ARBITRATION

Indianapolis, Indiana

Streamlining of out-dated arbitration machinery of 1901 vintage on a nation-wide basis was discussed here between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Members of the ANPA standing committee explored issues with representatives of the union at Typographical Terrace. The publisher representatives agreed to present the matter of correcting what the ITU said is "an arbitration instrument designed to keep us from getting disputes settled" to an executive board meeting shortly.

ITU delegates said they would be in favor of creating new arbitration machinery, or "throwing the old document out the window."

Representing the ITU were Pres. Woodruff Randolph, Sec.-Treas. Jack Gill, First Vice-Pres. Larry Taylor and Second Vice-Pres. Elmer Brown.

JANUARY 15 FINAL DATE FOR FILING DECLARATION

Washington, D. C.

Joseph D. Nunan Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reminds individual income taxpayers that Congress has changed from December 15, 1944, to January 15, 1945, the final date for filing declarations of estimated income tax. Affected are persons who have already filed 1944 declarations but want to change their estimates by filing amended declarations and those who owe the final installment of 1944 estimated tax. This does not affect the filing of 1945 declarations, which are due by March 15, 1945.

On a Big Job



Maj. Gen. L. D. Clay (above) has been appointed deputy to Director James F. Byrnes of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. (Federated Pictures)

Georgia Governor Considering Poll Tax Ban by State Action, Reported

Atlanta, Georgia

Gov. Ellis Arnall (D) of Georgia proposed a thorough factual study of the polltax in the eight southern states where it is a requirement for voting to find out whether it should be abolished. He said that "at the proper time" he will invite leading southern citizens to help finance and direct the project.

The study will take about a year and cover Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, which still require the polltax, as well as North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, which have abolished it, Arnall said.

"As governor of a southern state and one that levies the polltax I am tired of seeing the south attacked by those in other sections of the country because some of our states require payment of a polltax as a prerequisite for voting," he said. "Either the polltax serves a worthwhile purpose and should be aggressively defended, or it serves no good and should be modified or abolished."

If the study leads to the conclusion that the polltax should be abolished, the southern states should do the job, not the federal government, Arnall said.

Co-op Cafeteria In New York to Serve Food For 5000 Members

New York City

The largest Co-op Cafeteria in New York opened for business recently. It runs an entire city block, from 11 Park Place to 12 Murray Street, with entrances on both streets. It is across the street from the Woolworth Building, just west of Broadway and City Hall Park.

The new unit is operated by Consumers Cooperative Services, Inc., which opened its first Co-op Cafeteria in 1921, and now operates seven cafeterias and two food stores for its 5000 members.

With a seating capacity of 320, the new cafeteria can serve 1200 for lunch, with additional space which may be opened later.

Council Urges Relations Cut With Franco

San Francisco, Calif.

The Industrial Union Council here went on record in support of the Spanish loyalist movement and urged the State Department to break relations with the Franco government and "to recognize and actively support the republic of Spain."

Reaction Dies Hard, As Ham Fish Reveals

Washington, D. C.

Perhaps the most thick skinned of the reactionaries in the expiring 78th Congress is a man who won the distinction of being opposed last November by both Pres. Roosevelt and his Republican opponent, Tom Dewey.

But it is tory hide and not scales that makes Rep. Hamilton Fish (R., N.Y.) a tower of strength of the anti-semites, the native fascists and a whole assortment of screwy, dangerous people.

SINGS SWAN SONG

Fish sang his swan song in the House Dec. 11, marking his exit with some vigorous thumping of his chest as he allowed as how it took "most of the New Deal administration, half of Moscow, $400,000 and Gov. Dewey to defeat me."

Calling the chief of his own party the maker of a "stupid and colossal blunder," Fish boasted that Dewey's condemnation of Fish defeated them both. Speaking of Dewey, the lame duck congressman declared "by his unprovoked attack on me he lost at least a million Democratic votes and a million Republicans which would have otherwise been cast for him."

LIKES FASCISM

The defeated congressman shouted that he still believes, as he did in 1939, that fascism is better than communism, and attempted to smear America's Soviet ally by saying that if we sit idly by, we will see "communism consume all of Europe and Asia."

As a remedy to keep the likes of himself in public office, Fish called for a new party alignment to unite opponents of "the left wing New Deal and Sidney Hillman's PAC and other radical and communistic forces seeking to control America."

House Republicans from New York promptly disassociated themselves from Fish's remarks saying he "was speaking exclusively for himself."

Fish will have a lot of time to do that after January, 1945.

Tip to Employers

New York City

Wealthy workers get tired of it all so you have to keep them awake by not paying them too much, the Wall Street Journal, big business house organ, offered as a tip to employers running out of fancy reasons for not granting those badly needed wage raises.

"High wages contribute, ironically enough, to strikes," the Journal says. "Steel men in the Chicago area say that some families with several members in their mills make $700 to $1000 a week. Normally these would have a monthly income of $150. This big money plus extra working hours necessary to earn it causes workers to welcome work stoppages and brief walkouts. They get a rest."

Both AFL and CIO Involved In Possible Showdown With Ward

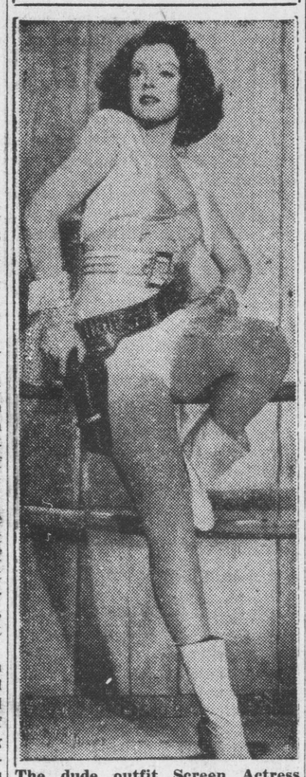
Washington, D.C.

Here, in brief, is a summary of what is lined up against Chairman Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward & Co. as he hurls his challenge to the American labor movement and the U. S. Government:

Ward Outlets	No. of Workers	Union Involved
Detroit (4 stores)*	1763	CIO
San Rafael, Calif.	50	AFL
St. Paul, Minn.	1100	CIO
Portland, Ore.	800	AFL
Chicago, Ill.	175	CIO
Denver, Colo.	235	CIO
Jamaica, N.Y.	250	CIO

*On strike since Dec. 9, 1944.

Texas Teaser



The dude outfit Screen Actress Lynn Baggett wears here is a far cry from the one she wore on the Texas ranch where she was brought up. You'll be seeing her soon in Hollywood Canteen. (Federated Pictures)

Stars In Tribute To Labor Groups That Gave Blood To Overseas Men

San Diego, Calif.

Hollywood stars, a world-famous soldier, and some of the best entertainers in the country joined in a spectacular tribute to 600 AFL members who have given four or more precious pints of blood for their brothers in arms overseas.

Climaxing a lavish 1½-hour show at Russ Auditorium here, the AFL men were presented with Half Gallon Club pins by sailors and marines from Naval Hospital who wore Purple Hearts. Before that simple, dramatic presentation, the audience was entertained by Orson Welles, Chili Williams, Hollywood pinup girl, Col. Evans Carlson, leader of the famous Marine Raiders in the Southwest Pacific, and the complete cast of the Marine Base Halls of Montezuma radio unit.

Highlight of the program came when Laura Stevenson, an AFL member, gave a blood donation on the stage against a movie screen backdrop showing a marine receiving the blood at the front. Eddy Orcutt, labor's radio commentator, acted as master of ceremonies, and the Labor Leader, AFL newspaper, was presented with a certificate of appreciation by the Red Cross.

The huge public rally, opening shot in a Red Cross drive to recruit blood donors on a nationwide scale, also marked the beginning of Blood Donor Week for San Diego citizens.

UNION FLAYS CHURCHILL'S GREEK STAND

New York City

Action taken by the British government against the Greek liberation forces was condemned by Regional Director Edmund L. Rice of International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers for New Jersey and Greater New York. Churchill's excuse that he is opposing "a communist dictatorship" in Greece is the same slogan Hitler used to build up his military machine and Thomas E. Dewey used during the recent election campaign, Rice said.

Teachers Say: Steer Clear Of Hordes of Free Riders!

(Release from Office of State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif.

The American Federation of Teachers is calling the attention of labor to the nation-wide attempt being made by non-union teacher organizations, operating as company unions, to secure the support of organized labor without affiliating with labor. As part of this campaign, state teachers' associations and other non-union groups are inviting labor leaders from coast to coast to participate in educational conferences.

The Federation of Teachers informs us that the usual topic for discussion is "What Does Labor Expect of the Schools?" or "What Does the Public Expect of the Schools?" According to the usual pattern, co-chairmen are selected —one labor leader and one non-union teacher. The usual plan in these programs is to bypass the Teachers' Unions entirely in order to demonstrate that it is not necessary to affiliate with labor to secure labor's support.

These same organizations who are seeking the support of organized labor have been co-operating for some time with the National Association of Manufacturers, which has consistently fought the labor movement's program of social progress.

The American Federation of Teachers requests that any labor leader asked to participate in these conferences should instruct the representatives of the non-union organization that such meetings can be arranged only through the Teachers' Union. If you accept the invitation, we suggest that you tell the audience of teachers to join the union and cease trying to hitch-hike.

Poll Tax Bill Has Best Chance

Friends of the poll tax repeal bill believe now that the incoming Congress next January will offer their best chance to force it through to passage in both the House and Senate.

In previous years the bill has been stalled and sidetracked until late in the session. This time, sponsors say, the plan is to blitz it through the House before February and then keep up the pressure on the Senate where it has previously collapsed in the face of a filibuster.

Several changes in the Senate are expected to aid the cause, although Sen. Theo Bilbo (D., Miss.) and some of the other polltaxers are expected to try to talk it to death if the cloture rule isn't invoked.

Frey Announces Plans To End Jurisdictional Beefs on West Coast

Washington, D. C.

A plan to end work stoppages caused by intra-AFL jurisdictional disputes in West Coast shipyards was announced here by Pres. John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department.

Frey said that the 13 crafts in the Metal Trades department, the Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Brotherhood of Painters had agreed that if local conferences fail to end disputes, a referee will be named and his decision will be binding. Later, he said, the plan will "leave to international unions full opportunity to work out adjustments of a more general and permanent character."

Bob Hope Cited for Service



War work is serious business for Screen & Radio Star Bob Hope. With a straight face and no wisecracks he accepted a Distinguished Service citation for his war bond sales from Chairman Howard Mills (right) of the Treasury Finance Committee in southern California. Between Hope and Mills is Singer Frances Langford, no mean little bond seller herself. (Federated Pictures)

WESTERN UNION POLL WILL BRING VICTORY TO AFL, PREDICTION

(Release from Office of California State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif.

With little time left before the vote takes place, the Federation is appealing to all of the employees of the Western Union Telegraph System to vote AFL in order to continue winning increased benefits. The CIO-ACA is desperately seeking to stem the overwhelming shift to the AFL by throwing out more deceitful bait in the form of unredeemable promises and irresponsible claims. In spite of the wind pudding and air sauce that is being so generously dished out by the CIO, reports have reached AFL headquarters that Salt Lake City, heretofore a CIO stronghold, is now swinging into the AFL with the CTU giving a charter to a number of workers. This shift resulted from these employees becoming fed up with the CIO's big talk.

Judging from reports throughout the Pacific Division, it seems certain at this time that the AFL unions are snowing under the non-telegraph-worker-dominated ACA. Many employees working for the Postal System have had a chance to learn just how much the ACA promises are worth, and as a result of their growing disillusionment are shifting to the AFL.

WHAT AN AFL MAN SAYS

Typical of what the AFL has to offer are the following figures released by Frank Rotella, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International News Service, Division 61, CTU-AFL:

"The present rate of pay for Teletypists, based on a 40-hour week, is $55.75 for day work and $58.75 for night work. Add to these figures the various differentials based on seniority makes the top pay at the present time at $67.00 per week.

HIGH PRESSURE CAMPAIGN

"For Morse Operators the rate of pay in the same INS Division is $71.00 per week for day work and $77.00 for night work."

As the facts come out, the CIOers have resorted to the practice of calling on Western Union employees at their homes in their efforts to spread confusion. Great resentment is developing in the ranks of these employees against this high-pressure campaigning.

The Federation points out to the employees that even in the worst part of the depression, press members never suffered a pay cut. The California State Federation of Labor is confident that the CTU has demonstrated to its members, as well as the other employees of the Western Union system, that, without any false paint or window dressing, it is capable of advancing the general welfare of the employees engaged by this company, and will continue to devote its resources, time and effort to this end.

Together with the AFL, the California State Federation of Labor is asking every employee to resist any and all high-pressure salesmanship and to vote AFL, as determined by the records established by the CTU and the other AFL unions.

Battling Inflation

(Release from Office of State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Women's Auxiliary to the Labor Advisory Committee to the San Francisco Office of Price Administration at its regular meeting on December 1, 1944:

"Whereas, About 40 per cent of the money spent by the average family goes for food, and an inflationary rise in the cost of food would seriously affect workers and their families, and

"Whereas, We as a part of the largest group of organized consumers in the Nation, are aware that there is the increasing danger that victory in Europe may cause many consumers and merchants to relax their vigilance and allow food prices to creep up, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this organization, the Women's Auxiliary to the Labor Advisory Committee of the San Francisco District Office of Price Administration, composed of representatives from the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railroad Labor Organizations, go on record as commending the nation-wide Grocer-Consumer Anti-Inflation Campaign, and be it further

"Resolved, That as housewives and consumers we pledge our wholehearted support to the campaign for the sake of America's future, and recommend that other groups of organized labor take the same action."

Cold Vaccines Are Found Worthless

Washington, D. C.

A popular belief that vaccines which have been ballyhooed by the medical profession are a preventive of or cure for the common cold was blasted by the American Medical Association.

Investigation by the association's Councils on Pharmacy and Chemistry and Industrial Health were said to have demonstrated that none of the vaccines now available are of any value.

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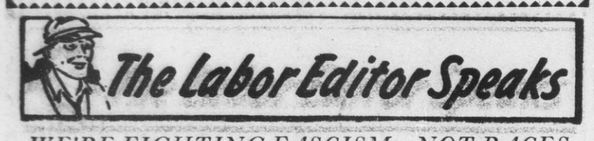
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WE'RE FIGHTING FASCISM—NOT RACES

Several times in this column we have pointed out that all this hue and cry about keeping Japanese-American citizens off the Pacific Coast after the war is just wasted breath. It simply can't be done, for it is unconstitutional. Under the constitution no state can bar certain classes of citizens. To attempt to get the Legislature to pass a law barring American citizens of Japanese ancestry from residing in California is futile, for it would immediately be declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

It was unconstitutional to do so even in wartime, but the military emergency, requiring that unloyal Japanese be sifted from the loyal, took precedence. When the military emergency passes, the high courts will not tolerate the ban any longer. (Since this was written, the announcement came that the army had lifted its blanket ban.)

If some of the Nisei, as is charged by some, maintain "dual citizenship"—in other words, have a divided allegiance between this country and Japan—then substantiating evidence must be presented to a court to revoke citizenship status, reclassifying the defendant as an alien and subjecting him to possible deportation.

To bar American citizens of Japanese ancestry from California, Oregon and Washington (even were it constitutional) would mean that we force them upon Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, etc. If those states didn't want them, they would have to become nomads, drifting from state to state, constantly harried and persecuted.

No one suggests that because there have been thousands of disloyal American citizens of German and Italian ancestry, we should also bar all of such ancestry from California. "Nisei in Uniform," recent publication of the War Relocation Authority, proves that the vast majority of the Nisei are loyal, and that thousands of them are performing yeoman service in the armed forces of the United States. Can any one in his right mind contend that American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have enlisted in the army, fought in the front lines and been wounded, blinded and crippled in the fight against our Axis enemies, are not good enough to live and work anywhere in this country? If so, he is motivated entirely by blind race prejudice. Such an attitude is not American—it is of the essence of Hitlerism: Persecution of a people purely because of their race and ancestry. *That is one of the very things we are fighting against, remember?*

EXAMPLE FOR BACKWARD NATIONS

It is questionable whether any nation or people that doesn't help itself is a good credit risk. China has just as good mentality, vastly more natural resources, just as good climate and soil, and six times as many people as has Japan. If the Chinese haven't the will to advance, it is of no use to loan them money.

In twenty years following a disastrous war and ruinous revolutionary and counter-revolutionary period, Russia emerged from an almost hopeless medievalism to a great world power without borrowing money from other nations. The Russian government assumed full control of the issue of money, printed enough to pay the workers, and required taxes to be paid in paper money—thus preventing inflation.

For any nation seeking to catch up with the parade education, training, unity and *guts* is the solution. If it hasn't the will to blast away the obstructions, the situation is almost hopeless.

Let's do some blasting ourselves and put our money to work at home for more jobs, more schooling, better health protection for everybody!

WAR-TIME SPENDING

The Army is spending about $4 billion a month for all purposes.

The Navy is spending almost $3 billion a month, and the Maritime Commission about $325 million a month.

The several services are therefore spending over $7 billion a month. The war appropriations are over $391 billion, with $235 billion already spent. And the end is not yet in sight.

If those able to pay were paying taxes in accordance with their ability to pay, future generations would not be saddled with an enormous debt.

INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN LOANS

The Greek war is a good example of the fruits of finance imperialism. John W. Vandercook, in a recent radio talk, announced that the Greek government owes British capitalists the sum of $400 million at a high rate of interest. The British army killed Greek patriots to make certain that that debt and the interest will be paid as promptly as possible. *The interest, in the most prosperous days of Greece, took more than one-third of the government income.*

'INDIES' GET LABOR BOARD RECOGNITION

Washington, D. C.

In a gesture that was interpreted here as designed to check an increasing crop of strikes involving various independent unions, the National War Labor Board gave the independent organizations six committee posts in its topmost administrative machinery.

Under former practice, the independents were represented on panels in the regional and national levels only when cases involving their organizations were being considered. The new appointments give them a voice on the national board's appeals, review and post-directive committees.

Those named to the committees were: Pres. George DuVal of the Western Electric Employes Association; Pres. William Dunn, Cincinnati Federation of Telephone Workers; Pres. J. J. Moran of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers; Vice-Pres. Don Mahon and Sec.-Treas. James de Bella, both of the Confederated unions of America, and James Gormley, representative of the Pacific Coast Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Oilers Association.

Civilization

"Benefits!" he said. "Too many benefits! Before the foreigners came we lived at peace. The forest fed us—simply but sufficiently. We did not work. Is work a virtue when there is nothing to be gained by it? Neighbors were friendly, children were obedient. Life was a trade wind without gusts or squalls. But now comes struggle—the struggle to make money. Money for what? We do not need clothing — the sunshine clothes us. We do not need an iron roof to carry rain water into a cement tank. The water that streams down the trunk of a tree can be turned into a jar. We do not need farming tools of iron and steel. We can make our own from the shell of a giant clam. We do not need alarm clocks and phonographs and electric lights. They spoil the sounds of the forest and the light of the moon. We do not need the telephone — we can talk to those on faraway plantations through the shell trumpet. We do not need schools. The father can teach his children all that is necessary for our simple manner of life. We do not need hospitals. This is a small island—if some did not die there would soon be too many people, too little food. But our young men are upset by the idea that they must do something, even if it is something useless. On the athletic field near the school a track has been made where boys may run around in a circle. That is what civilization is — running around in a circle."—A Kanaka chief in Micronesia, quoted by WILLARD PRICE in "Japan's Islands of Mystery" (John Day, $3).



"Pop," announced Little Luther, "I've made a resolution for the New Year. From now on you can say anything you like, and I promise not to get fresh."

"Well, well, Luther," Mr. Dilworth beamed. "I'm glad I've finally made you see the error of your ways."

"It wasn't exactly you, Pop," admitted Little Luther. "It was my teacher, Miss Chearful, and she says that I've got to respect your opinions. . . ."

"A very sensible young woman, that Miss Chearful," Mr. Dilworth said approvingly.

"Because she says in a democracy everybody's got a right to talk even if some people ARE dopes. . . ."

"Who's a dope!" demanded Mr. Dilworth, rising ominously from his armchair.

"Now, don't get self-conscious about it, Pop," Little Luther cautioned. "This is just supposed to be what teacher calls a theoretical discussion. Anyway, she says you're not really responsible for all those reactionary things you say about unions — you're just being taken for a ride by guys like McCormick and Hearst and the big boys in the NAM."

"Who, me?" yelled Mr. Dilworth.

"Take it easy, Pop," Luther pleaded. "I didn't exactly mean you personally, I just meant you dopes, uh, that is—you generally."

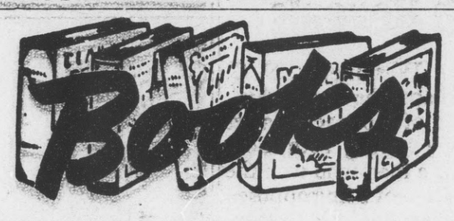
"That does it!" declared Mr. Dilworth. "I'm cutting off your allowance, Luther. You're not buying that teacher any more apples with MY money And what happened to your New Year's resolution not to get fresh?"

"My, 1945 just whizzed by, didn't it, Pop?" Little Luther smiled.

If Congress' freeze on the social security tax goes through, millions of workers will be left out in the cold when collecting times comes around.

THE MARCH OF LABOR





NOR DEATH DISMAY, by Samuel Duff McCoy, published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, 248 pages, $2.50.

"Of sea-captains young and old
and the mates, and of all intrepid sailors,
Of the few, very choice, taciturn, whom fate can never surprise nor death dismay."
—Walt Whitman.

"Nor Death Dismay" is a record of merchant ships and merchant



SAMUEL DUFF McCOY
Author of "Nor Death Dismay: A Record of Merchant Ships and Merchant Mariners in Time of War", (Macmillan)

mariners in time of war by Samuel Duff McCoy, New York newspaperman who has studied and written about American maritime history in numerous articles and books previously.

"Nor Death Dismay" is the real story of the merchant marine and tells just exactly what men and ships are going through to win the war. The book tells of actual battles at sea and of the life of the men of our cargo boats.

Walt Whitman's words, quoted above from his "Song for All Seas, All Ships," tells briefly the theme of this book. The author, in clever handling of the events described, has presented an excellent and readable story which will be of utmost interest to every person with friends in the merchant marine.

"Nor Death Dismay," while a chronicle of the story of our seamen, is written to read like a flowing novel and is worthy reading.

—W. B. PEDIGO.

* * *

THE MURDER OF A QUACK, by George Bellairs, published by The Macmillan Company, New York, 166 pages, $2.00.

For the lover of British humor, British settings, and British detective stories, George Bellairs offers his fourth successful mystery tale, "The Murder of a Quack."

Bellairs was successful in three earlier writings, "Death of a Busybody," "Murder will Speak" and "Death Stops the Frolic," the latter two reviewed here.

"The Murder of a Quack" is the story of the sudden death by hanging of the most popular doctor in an English village, a doctor who was not qualified but who was taking the business of the legitimate physician of the town.

"Doctor" Wall had used psychology in building up his business and had become known far and wide. Jealousy by Dr. Keating was a possible motive, but Inspector Littlejohn of Scotland Yard soon uncovered motives possible for many other suspects.

The story moves well and is well written. The suspense is built up nicely and lasts to the very end of the novel. Dr. Littlejohn has, in all stories of him to date, proven adept as a solver of the who-dunits. The author is English and gives a nice background of authenticity to his tales.

—W. B. PEDIGO.

GREEK MESS MALODOROUS, BUT ITALY'S JUST AS BAD

Washington, D. C.

To those unionists and liberals who have been angry, hurt and amazed at the demonstration of British imperialism in Greece should go a word of advice . . . save your breath and hold your hats.

They haven't seen anything yet. Wait until the full story on Italy breaks into the front pages.

Terms of the Italian armistice haven't been published—and for a number of large reasons. None of them will comfort the suffering good people of Italy or those of us who believe in the principle of self-determination and what we would like to call democracy. Censorship prohibits further discussion now.

Among the other breath-takers expected soon is the revelation that British opposition to Count Carlo Sforza as premier wasn't based on Sforza's liberalism. Reliable information from Italy has it that Sforza was a British agent for years and decided to change sides when he saw the way things were alligned against the British plan when he reached that unhappy land. That also explains why the U. S. was unwilling to have him be Italian ambassador to Washington.

POEM OF THE WEEK

They Are New-World Wise

Worn men with knowledge in their eyes
Are coming home again. Young men
With tortured nerves, gun-calloused hands,
Their bodies pain and hunger wise.

They will insist upon a peace
That shall endure: freedom from hate,
From want; folk unafraid. They paid
In blood for this, and will not wait
With patience, the tired world's release,

Young men with knowledge in their eyes
Are new-world wise.
—BERNICE ANDERSON.

GIGGLES AND GROANS

INVOLVED PROCESS

Jones: "Well, how are you getting along in your new eight-room house?"

Smith: "Oh, not so badly. We furnished one of the bedrooms by collecting soap coupons."

Jones: "Didn't you furnish the other seven rooms?"

Smith: "We can't. They're full of soap."

* * *

TO ILLUSTRATE

"Oh, yes," confided the pilot on the river steamboat, "I've been on this river so long I know where every stump is."

Just then the boat struck a stump and bowled over every passenger from stem to stern.

"There!" mumbled the pilot, after regaining his balance, "That's one of 'em now!"

* * *

MIGHTY GOOD REASON

Three times he made his way to the ticket window to bet on Bluebells in the fourth race. On the fourth trip an observer tapped the bettor on the shoulder.

"Brother," said he, "I wouldn't bet all that money on Bluebells. He won't win."

"Yeah?" said the other. "How'd you figure that?"

"Well, if you must know, I own Bluebells and I just know he won't win."

"Um—n," was the thoughtful response. "Well, all I can say is that it's going to be a mighty slow race; I own the other four horses."

* * *

DISCOVERED AT LAST

The absent-minded professor was having a physical examination. "Stick out your tongue and say 'ah,'" commanded the doctor.

"Ah," obeyed the professor.

"It looks all right," nodded the M.D., "but why the postage stamp?"

"Oh-ho," said the professor. "So that's where I left it!"

* * *

TOUGH JOB

A boy, applying for a job in a butcher shop, found the pay to be $6.00 a week.

"Can you dress a chicken, my boy?" the butcher asked.

"Not on six dollars a week, sir."

* * *

GETTING EVEN

"Spot's a naughty dog, mama. He chewed up my dolly's slipper."

"You ought to punish him, dear."

"I did. I went right out to his kennel and drank all his milk."

* * *

WHO DOESN'T?

Asked if he liked intellectual girls, the private replied: "I like a girl with a good head on my shoulder."

* * *

GETTING THINGS STRAIGHT

An old Negro, when brought before the judge, was asked if he were the defendant. Pointing to his attorney, he croaked: "Dat's de defendant; I'se de genmun wat stole de chickens."

* * *

DADDY SURE DIDN'T

Pastor: "Good morning, May. I hear God has sent you two little twin brothers."

Little May: "Yes, sir, and He knows where the money's coming from, too. Daddy said so."

* * *

BLANKET INVITATION

The choir in the little country church was practicing a new anthem. "Now, don't forget," cautioned the choirmaster, "the tenors will sing alone until we come to the gates of hell. Then you all come in."

* * *

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE

Two harried men were discussing their joys and sorrows.

"My wife," said one, "is very poetic. She gets up at sunrise and says, 'Lo, the morn!'"

"Huh!" said the other, sadly. "Mine says, 'Mow the lawn!'"

* * *

SECRET WEAPON

Wife—"Wake up, John. There's a burglar in the next room."

Hubby—"Well, I've no revolver. You go in and look daggers at him."

* * *

THAT TALKING DOG AGAIN

Lady (holding a cookie above the dog)—"Speak! Speak!"

Dog—"What'll I say?"

Gerald Smith Spouted An Awful Lot, But He Couldn't Get Votes

Detroit, Michigan

Timid souls who shuddered whenever Gerald L. K. Smith's publicity efforts got him a little space breathed easier when the official count for President was announced by the Wayne county board of canvassers.

The leather-lunged goon-built rabblerouser, who ran for President on his homemade America First ticket with a picture of Washington as the emblem on the ballot, drew almost exactly as many votes as he draws to his best attended meetings in Detroit—691, in Wayne county.

President Roosevelt got over 800 times as many—554,670. Dewey got 316,270; Norman Thomas (Socialist) 2051; E. A. Teichert (Socialist-Labor) 761 and Claude A. Watson (Prohibition) 650.

A Land-Grabbers' Plot? LABOR, FARMERS FEAR NEW SCHEME TO SET ASIDE 160 ACRE LIMIT ON WATER USE

Fresno, Calif.

Californians who believe in dirt farmers and family-sized farms rather than corporate factories in the fields worked by armies of wage labor, are watching Washington these days because of the flood control bills.

Those Californians include AFL and CIO unions and the National Farmers Union, officially and actively. They fear enactment of a measure that would not only authorize the army to add irrigation and power development to its present navigation and flood control powers but would provide for army construction of irrigation and power projects in California's Central Valley and elsewhere.

Such a bill would get around vital safeguards under which the great $265,000,000 Central Valley Water Project is now being constructed by the reclamation bureau of the Interior Department. Under federal law, water from a bureau project may not be supplied to irrigate more than 160 acres under one ownership. Purpose of the law is to prevent federal reclamation expenditures from benefiting land speculators, vast holdings and the corporate "farmer" at the expense of the bona fide working farmer.

FACTORIES ON THE FARMS

California's great Central Valley—500 miles long, 50 miles wide—is full of vast land holdings. Nowhere else in the nation is the arable land so concentrated in the hands of the largest owners as in California. Those big landowning corporations, which make up the backbone of the union-hating Associated Farmers and rural reaction, are fighting, tooth, nail and claw, to kill the 160-acre irrigation limitation.

They want the water the great Central Valley project will bring—but they want it for themselves. And there will not be enough to go around if they get it. They have whipped up fancy arguments on why the 160-acre limitation is uneconomic and dangerous. They have deeply influenced some western congressmen in addition to those who are as a matter of course Associated Farmer mouthpieces.

THE SUBTERFUGE

If they can not get what they want under reclamation bureau operation of the project, they will try to get it under army flood control construction, which is not bound by 160-acre limitations or the social welfare considerations that influence the Department of Interior under Harold L. Ickes.

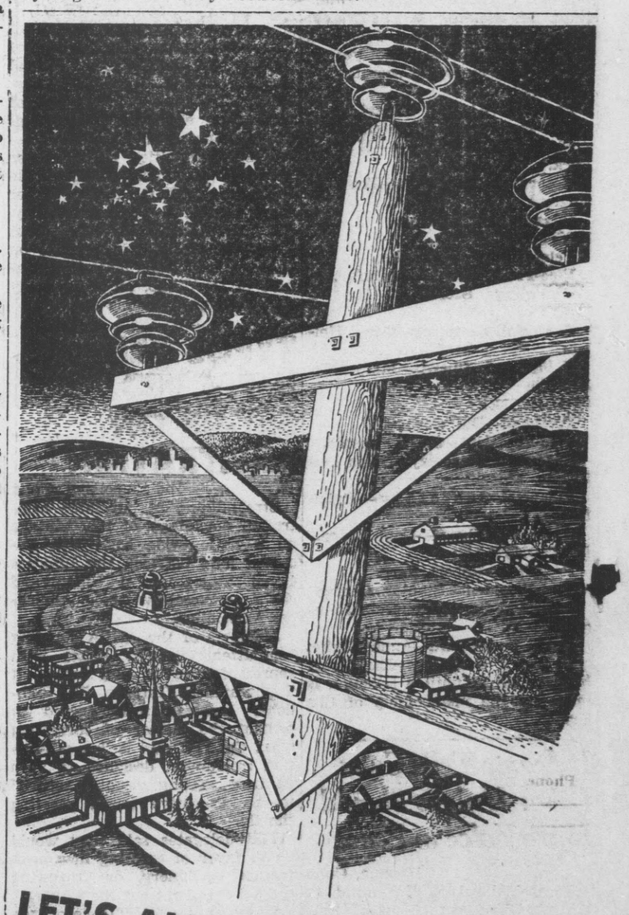
Typical of the situation is the case of the Kern County Land Co., biggest corporate farm landowner in California with an empire of 354,000 acres, including 50,000 of the 2,000,000 acres in the Central Valley. Breaking through the 160-acre irrigation limit would hike the value of this land empire by at least $15 million overnight.

CHOPPING UP ESTATES

If the 160-acre protection remains in force, Kern County Land Co. probably will have to sell its empire in family sized farms to men and women who will work them, raise children on them and contribute to the welfare of their communities. And other large-scale landowners and land speculators will be forced to do the same.

That would be a very good thing, both the AFL and CIO believe. They have a real stake in the struggle for distribution of the limited Central Valley project water because only if the 160-acre clause stays will returning veterans be able to become farmers with a chance for survival and success. And they know that what is good for the small farmer is good for them.

That is why union men and women are mighty concerned about what Congress is going to do in its flood control bills. They want that 160-acre irrigation protection to stay—not in a rigid form that will bust up in business a farmer who happens to have 200 acres already, but in a way that will keep the Central Valley project a thing to help raise the level of living in the state, not line the pockets of a few financiers who wouldn't know a harrow from a hand saw or a pitchfork from a pruning knife.



LET'S ALL PULL TOGETHER

Surely, out of the experiences of this war, we've all learned to put a higher value on unity of purpose.

Without it, miracles of production could not have been accomplished...and the progress of mankind would be stalked by the spectre of "too little, too late."

Let us hope, that out of the darkness of war will come the dawn of a better world in times of Peace. With freedom of action and unity of purpose, there can be no ceilings on progress if *we all pull together*

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Texas Pension Groups Mobilize To Get Payment

Austin, Texas

Texas old age pension organizations are mobilizing their forces to obtain the full legal pension of $30 monthly promised to them, but never delivered, by Sen. W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel when the south's leading fascist senator made his political debut by running for governor of Texas.

Heading the fight for 180,000 aged men and women now dependent on the stingy bounty of the south's richest state will be one-time Texas legislator Edgar P. Haney. Haney, a prominent Dallas lawyer, was elected president of the State Pensions Protective Organization at a state-wide meeting of delegates from various pension organizations, including several Townsend Clubs, held recently in Waco.

The demand for top pensions to all the aged will be made to the Texas legislature when it convenes in January. Pensions have always been a live issue in Texas and it was on this issue that O'Daniel made his first political race in 1938. But when O'Daniel took office as governor, pensions were cut and not raised.

Shipyard Union For Stettinius Foreign Stand

New York City

Vice-Pres. John King of New York Port Council, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, representing 50,000 shipyard workers, wired congratulations to Secretary of State Edward Stettinius on his recent statement "upholding the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the rights of the liberated nations to democratic self-government."

Declare Plane Output 300 Under Quota Plan

Washington, D. C.

Aircraft output lacked 300 planes of meeting the working schedule during November, with 6747 planes delivered, J. A. Krug, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, reports.

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Consumers' Horror Story: CLOTHING BARONS MULCTING PEOPLE WITH POOR QUALITY, UPGRADING LOW-COST ITEMS

New York City

Here is a horror story about wartime clothing, taken from a confidential OPA crime file and told by the Wall Street Journal with a straight face to the big businessmen who committed the crime. It tells how manufacturers are getting around price control by upgrading usually low-price lines into higher-price brackets, lowering inspection standards, skimping measurements, using bad fabrics and careless workmanship—gypping workers and their families by taking their wages for deteriorated clothing they know won't wear.

IT WON'T WEAR

The crimes included: A pair of 59c men's shorts made of cheesecloth — worthless after the first washing; two women's white cotton slips, both of the same poor quality muslin, one selling for 69c and the other for $1.69, entirely useless after the first washing; a printed rayon dress made of fabric so poor it pulled apart at the seams; a girl's dress of printed cotton with a cheaply-dyed lining which ran after the first washing and ruined the whole dress; a pair of boy's pants for $6.95 which wore through in a couple of days.

NO OVERALLS

The trade press reports that overalls and dungarees are so scarce that thousands of stores have none in stock. According to the Journal of Commerce, "Chain stores in manufacturing towns have been found without inventories for days and weeks on end. The result is that working people have been unable to replenish wornout wardrobes."

MORE PROFITS ON FANCY ITEMS

Manufacturers are diverting more and more of the textiles that used to go into cheaper clothing to the more profitable high-priced lines most people can't afford. According to the Popular Price Dress Manufacturers Group, during the first six months of this year production of garments wholesaling up to $3.75 dropped 40 per cent from a year ago and there was a 30 per cent decrease in the $4.75 and $5.75 brackets. The industry group said this year's output of dresses in this range may show a drop of 30 million units from the 80 million made in 1943.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST TAKE STEPS

The clothing situation won't improve until (1) WPB issues orders allocating textiles to cover the price lines in which the worst shortages exist and to insure production of sufficient essential items such as work clothes; (2) minimum quality standards are set as a condition for allocation of material and as a basis for price ceilings; (3) OPA sets specific dollars and cents ceilings for all essential clothing items.

Two steps in the right direction were the recent allocation by WPB of 40 million yards of material for children's clothing on which OPA will put dollars and cents ceilings and an OPA order that will reduce "over-finishing" and "fancying-up" used by manufacturers to increase the price of cotton and rayon fabrics. But pressure by labor and consumer groups for measures like these covering all clothing items will be necessary to end the clothing jam.

30-Minute Extremism

Japanese workers at a Tokyo war plant have been ordered to work a 108½-hour week. — News item.

We think that extra half-hour is just expecting TOO much!

Tribute Paid To Tireless Union Friend

(Release from Office of State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif.

Last week, in reporting the death of Walter Macarthur on December 8, we promised to give our readers a brief biographical account of this old-time fighter for unionism, whose passing has further thinned the dwindling ranks of the pioneers of the labor movement. Walter Macarthur was born in Glasgow on March 9, 1862, and after completing his education there, entered the British Merchant Marine, in which he served from 1877 to 1886. From 1886 to 1891 he was in the American Merchant Marine.

Upon his arrival on the Pacific Coast he became a member of the then existing Coast Seamen's Union, and was manager and editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal from 1891 to 1913. In 1913, he was appointed U. S. Shipping Commissioner in San Francisco. At the age of 70 he retired from federal service on a modest pension, and lived his remaining years in a San Francisco waterfront hotel.

TIRELESS WORKER

Walter Macarthur was known to be a tireless worker and studiously inclined. Among his literary productions were: "Handbook, Navigation Laws of the United States," published in 1915; "The Seaman's Contract," 1919; "Under the Lee," 1924, which was a book of short stories depicting important and interesting events in his early life at sea, and was published in Glasgow under his pen name, Martin Gale; and "Last Days of Sail on the West Coast," published in 1939, a small volume of historical facts. He was also a frequent contributor to national periodicals, and won first prize in a national essay contest on the Union Label, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

ACTIVE IN MOVEMENT

He took part in virtually every forward move undertaken by the struggling California labor movement, and was an active participant in the organization of the first Pacific Coast Waterfront Workers' Federation.

Paul Scharrenberg, who has furnished us with these facts, has this to say about him: "Macarthur was a quiet, unassuming, but most effective worker. He never craved publicity, but his life's work has left a record far greater and more enduring than any monument chiseled from granite or marble."

It is suggested that the Constitution be taught in the schools. It won't do. Children would become radicals and grow up to demand all the liberties the Constitution guarantees.



"GET OFF THAT CRACKER BARREL, LEM—YOU'RE HIDING OUR CEILING PRICE LIST!"

Union Official Urges Labor to Get More Men On School Board

New York City

Hailing a radio plea by Sol Stetin, New Jersey Director, Textile Workers Union of America, for labor representation on school boards, Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin, chairman of the Workers Defense League, declared: "Labor's rights would be better protected if unions campaigned for representation on school boards, as proposed by Mr. Stetin. Many violations of labor's rights would not occur if youngsters learned in school that they had the right to join unions, to bargain collectively, and to strike.

In his speech, Mr. Stetin quoted from George S. Counts' study, "The Social Composition of the Boards of Education" to show that only 3 per cent of the 6390 school board members included in the survey were drawn from labor's ranks. "Other similar studies," Mr. Stetin declared, "revealed that from 70 per cent to 95 per cent of the membership of representative school boards were drawn from the ranks of business, banking, the professions and retired farmers."

JANUARY 15 DATE WITH UNCLE SAM

Many married people earning more than $3500 a year and single ones making $2700 or more can clean up their 1944 income tax on Jan. 15, if they want to get it over with.

Last March 15 some 15 million of these citizens had to file declarations of income and pay quarterly installments on the difference between the taxes they owed and the withholding payments, they had to pay quarterly installments on their estimated taxes.

If this applies to you, you can pay your final installment Jan. 15 provided your employer gives you your 1944 earnings statement and receipts for withholding payments. This will avoid piling up payments March 15, when the first installment on the 1945 tax is due. You may not have to file declarations of estimated income next year if you make less than $5000 a year, since the new withholding payments will cover your entire income tax.



Give Rationing The Green Light!

Housewives don't have to be sold rationing. It didn't take long for the consumers of America to figure out that rationing was a great protection for them against the fellow who had money burning a hole in his pocket and who could buy up all the beefsteak at the corner store, leaving the rest of the neighbors with nothing but frankfurters.

Rationing is popular with the vast majority of people because it means fair sharing of a limited supply. Labor and all representative consumers' groups have consistently supported the rationing program. The only fault we have to find is that rationing was relaxed too soon from many necessary foods. It is plain that something is wrong when bacon is taken off rationing and then all the stores run out of it. What little bacon there is should be evenly distributed.

Unfortunately there are a few high officials in Washington who do not seem to realize how popular rationing is with the fellow at the end of the line waiting his turn at the grocery counter. OPA knows about it because OPA has labor and consumer advisory committees working right along with it in Washington and in the districts. But OPA doesn't have the authority by law to decide what shall be rationed. That is done by the War Food Administration. Perhaps the War Food Administration does not realize that labor and consumer organizations desire all basic foods, that are scarce, restored to rationing.

There is another reason why we need more rationing of a few important foods—to bring our boys home sooner. If starvation follows in the wake of our armies—riots and rebellion will mean the need for military policing, with more lives lost. There cannot be peace without food.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec., Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres., Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS 827—Meets 3rd Monday, 8 p.m., Teamsters Hall; Pres., F. M. Scott, 41 Abbott St.; Sec., Wm. G. Kenyon, 141 Main St.; office phone 7787, Home phone 8539.

BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL No. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Teamsters Hall. Karl Hess, Sec. and Bus. Agent. Eddie Rose, President.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—Pres., Bert Davi; Vice Pres., Bill Steinmueller; Fin. Sec., Harry Boch; Rec. Sec., Jim Errington. (Earl Moorhead, Exec. Sec. office phone San Jose. Columbia 2132). Del Monte Ave.

CARPENTERS 925—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres., Roy Willis; Vice-Pres., R. Timmerman; Bus. Agt., George Harter; Sec., H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246; Treas., R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec., Amos Schofield.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business and social meeting fourth Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall. Pres., Jean Pilliar; Fin.-Sec., Bernice Pilliar; Rec.-Sec., Blanche Van Emon.

CULINARY WORKERS' ALLIANCE 467 — Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m. at Teamsters' Hall. Pres. Allen Meek; Sec. and Bus. Agt., John E. Phillips. office at Teamsters' Hall.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 1216; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243 — Meets the first Tuesday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Bus.-Mgr. Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. E. M. Bills, Pres. Phone 6524.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forresters Hall, 373 Main street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 104 Lang St., Salinas; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at real of Labor Temple.

BATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas, Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas. Phone 9223.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION—Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Teamsters' Hall, John and Main Sts.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., %Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., phone, 4893; home phone 8539. Pres., F. H. L. Sprague, ph. 3863. Labor Council Negotiation Committee: Albert Harris, Main and John Sts., ph. 4983; Geo. Harter, Carpenters Hall, 422 N. Main St., ph. 5721;

OPERATING ENGINEERS 165—Meets first Thursday at 462-A Main St., Watsonville, at 8 p. m. President, C. R. Ingersoll, Route 5, Box 267, Watsonville. Secretary, Harry Vosburgh, 404 California St., Salinas. Phone Salinas 4972. (Office address and phone same).

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION No. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL No. 1104; Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p. m. Teamsters Hall. Pres., Donald McBeth; Rec. and Fin. Sec., D. H. Hartman, 614 May Ave., Salinas; office at Teamsters Hall, phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres., Orlin Border; Recording Secretary, Tim Forrester; Financial Secretary, Erwin Goodson. Office at 215 E. Alisal St., Phone 3463. Ex. Board meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL No. 104o: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Towt St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsop, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES — Meets on call at Labor Temple; H E. Lyons, Pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 210 Boeing Ave., Salinas, secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION No. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secty., Geo. Ulrichsen, Spreckels. Meets in Forresters Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., L. R. (Red) Carey secretary, Teamsters Hall, Salinas, phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 543—C. R. McCloskey, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATERPROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 3rd Friday, 88 p.m., Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Lloyd Lovett, 131 So. Branciforte, Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas, Ph. 9668.

WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 890—Meets first Tuesday night, Teamsters Hall; office at Teamsters Hall, John and Main St., Phone 4893; Pres., Chas. Ramey; Rec. Sec., Ray Ulbrick; Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Rep., Peter A. Andrade.

NEGRO CHIEF ADVOCATES THIRD PARTY

New York City

Addressing a two-day conference of the Workers Defense League here, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL) outlined a seven-point program for Negroes:

(1) Abolition of Jimcrow in the armed services, (2) enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution, (3) creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, (4) a federal education law to insure equality of educational opportunity for Negro youth in the south, (5) a National Commission on Race to plan prevention of race riots in the post-war period, (6) Negro representation at the epace table, (6) freedom for Africa.

Randolph also called for formation of a third party which would be dedicated to "peace and production for use and not profit, through a planned democratic economy."

AUTO WORKER LOCAL LAUNCHES WEEKLY PAPER IN DETROIT

Detroit, Michigan

Ford Facts, organ of Ford Local 600 (Rouge), United Auto Workers, is now appearing weekly as a 12 to 16-page tabloid, edited by Bob Lieberman, a local member. It subscribes to Federated Press news and picture service.

FP Staff Member to Serve As Secretary Of New Congressman

New York City

H. Richard Seller, former Federated Press Eastern Bureau manager, has resigned as organizer for the Newspaper Guild of New York. He will go to Washington, D.C., as secretary to Hugh De Lacy, congressman-elect from Seattle, Seller's home town.

De Lacy, a member of the International Association of Machinists, won his seat in Congress with the joint backing of AFL, CIO and independent unions.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS



By GEORGE E. OUTLAND

Many letters continue to come to this office concerning the relocation of Japanese Americans. Your representative has tried to point out that the original evacuation and actions since then have been in accordance with the policies not of Congress, but of the War Department, determined on the basis of military emergency. On December 6th the Assistant Secretary of War wrote the dean of the California Congressional delegation, stating the War Department's position on this matter. Owing to the intense interest in this problem, I quote the essential portions of that letter here:

". . . As you are doubtless aware the program for the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, was instituted at a time when an attack on the West Coast was a definite probability and an invasion on a large scale had to be considered as a real possibility. In view of the difficulties of making an immediate determination of which persons of Japanese ancestry were loyal and which were not, mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was a necessary military precaution. . . .

"We are a lot further along in the war today than we were at the time when the evacuation was ordered. The war has moved a good deal closer to Japan, and although there is a lot of fighting still to be done, it can no longer be said that the West Coast is in danger of large scale invasion. At the same time, it has been possible to get information about our Japanese population and to make considerable progress in separating those who are apt to be dangerous from those who are loyal to this country. One of the first steps in this direction was taken by the Army in selecting those persons of military age among the Japanese who were acceptable to the Army. . . . Although many of these persons were inducted from the relocation centers and many of them have families still in the centers, their record of courage and devotion to this country in Italy, in France, and in the Pacific has shown that sound judgment of this kind can be exercised. Similarly, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, for the past year and a half, has followed a policy of permitting the return of some American persons of Japanese ancestry in cases of special merit where the records of the individual were absolutely clear. Cases involving mixed marriages, direct family connections with individuals in the armed services, and cases of illness or other specially meritorious cases are covered by this policy.

"As a result of these considerations I think it is clear that the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast will be continued only so long as the military situation requires. How long this will be is a military question. No assurances as to time can be given except the assurance that when the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command . . . determines that the continuation of mass exclusion is no longer required for the prevention of sabotage and espionage, it must be terminated by him. . . . It must also be borne in mind that the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, as the officer responsible for the defense of the West Coast, is not going to take any action which in his opinion would endanger the security of the West Coast. As a result, if at some future date mass exclusion should be rescinded, it is quite clear that this would be accompanied by an individual exclusion program of all those Japanese who are felt to be disloyal.

"I realize that if mass exclusion should be rescinded certain problems will be created. I wish to emphasize again that those adjustment problems are the problems for which the civilian agencies of the state and federal governments and not the Army are responsible. . . . I assume that the War Relotion Authority intends to keep up its efforts to relocate the evacuees in other parts of the country, and I assume that if mass exclusion were to be rescinded, the civilian agencies would see to it that such evacuees as were permitted to return to the West Coast would do so on an orderly and gradual basis. My attention has also recently been directed to a statement of Governor Earl Warren of California that if the military authorities decide that military necessity no longer requires the continued mass exclusion of persons of Japanese descent from the West Coast areas, the civilian authorities of California will co-operate in that decision.

"I realize also that many persons may say there is a possibility that disorders might occur if persons of Japanese ancestry are permitted to return to the West Coast. Although this is not a matter which can be taken into consideration in acting under Executive Order No. 9066, the War Department is interested in this question because any serious trouble might result in retaliation against American soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. If the military authorities determine that military considerations no longer require mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, we have every faith that the people on the West Coast, as have those of other areas in the United States into which persons of Japanese ancestry originally removed from the coast have been relocated, will show their good citizenship by abiding by the military judgment, and do their utmost to prevent any acts of discrimination against any of these people who may be permitted to return."

(Signed) JOHN J. McCLOY,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Government Wage Control Is Discussed

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following statement on the wage policy of the National Labor Relations Board was written by Dr. George W. Taylor, board member and this portion is reprinted in the Labor News at request of the Monterey County Central Labor Union.)

In October 1942, in order to stem the inflationary tide which threatened to obstruct the war program, this country embarked upon the task of stabilizing the domestic economy. Such a task had not previously been attempted in this country. One of the major parts of the economic stabilization program required the stabilization of the nation's wartime wages. Through legislation and resultant Executive Orders, the task of stabilizing wages was assigned to the National War Labor Board. Up to that time the Board had considered wage questions only when they were an issue in industrial disputes which threatened the effective prosecution of the war. Starting without previous experience or precedent, the War Labor Board has during this period successfully held the line against inflationary rises in the general level of wages. It will be informative, therefore, to look back over the past two years and examine the policy under which the Board has carried out its part of the fight against inflation and the procedures it has developed.

Perhaps the fundamental fact about wage stabilization as it has been carried on in the United States is that a flexible method for correcting war-time inequities was adopted while a curb was placed upon inflationary wage changes which would have endangered the stability of the national economy. Wage stabilization has not meant the equalizing of rates paid by similar plants for similar work. Nor has it meant the freezing of differences in rates. An inflexible wage ceiling would find itself subjected to pressure it could not withstand because it would perpetuate inequities. Any inflexible control would be inequitable and unworkable.

Although this is a discussion of wage regulation, I would like to say at this point that the use of collective bargaining has been extended during the war, despite hindrances inevitably resulting from governmental controls over wages, usually the chief point of negotiation. The institution of collective bargaining has been developed in wartime in the following ways:

The Board's voluntary maintenance of union membership clause insures the preservation of the unions during a period when they cannot exercise their normal economic power to strike or demand higher wages for members.

The need for presenting data to justify wage adjustments has led to plant studies of wage structures and to a better understanding of them.

Grievance procedures have been improved and collective bargaining over the day-to-day problems has been widely adopted.

Since an examination of wartime wage controls should contribute to our plans for treatment of transitional problems, it is appropriate to see just what the wage stabilization program involves. The basic points dealt with by governmental regulation of wages are:

1. General wage changes—movements in the general level of wages, involving large groups of workers, in response to changes in the cost of living.

2. Interplant wage changes — to maximize productive efficiency by preventing inequities in rates paid for the same job by various plants in an area.

3. Intra-plant wage changes and individual adjustments made in the wage structure to prevent inequities between the wages paid for similar or related jobs in the same plant.

4. Wage increases may be approved to correct sub-standards of living.

The only general wage changes permitted under the stabilization program are those permissible under the Little Steel Formula, which provides that a substantial group of employees may receive an amount equal to 15 per cent of the average straight-time hourly rates paid on January 1, 1941.

The Little Steel Formula originally was not set up as a ceiling on general wage increases which is its present effect. Rather it was thought of as a minimum guarantee of at least 15 per cent general increase for those workers whose rates had lagged behind the general upswing. Such an increase was considered as a necessary prerequisite to the calling of a halt to general increases.

The Economic Stabilization Act provided for a base date for considering wage increases. It stated that, so far as practicable, wages were to be stabilized at levels prevailing on September 15, 1942. Many workers had received increases just before this date. The extent of the increases varied according to when contracts were negotiated. The Little Steel Formula provided sufficient flexibility for the War Labor Board to remove these inequities, at least to the extent of the 15 per cent.

LABOR COUNCIL NOTES

Salinas, California

Bartenders Union delegates report steps taken to educate members to recognize other craft unions and their problems.

* * *

Culinary Alliance delegates report favorable progress on new contract and negotiations.

* * *

Plumbers Union delegates report small meeting this month with routine business.

* * *

Some local telegraph workers have reportedly expressed favor for the AFL in the coming jurisdictional election for Western Union employees.

* * *

The new cover for the labor council's flag is here at last.

* * *

Last Friday's council meeting was an executive session chiefly for purpose of studying by-laws amendments.

McCORMICK BACKS PARTY TO SUPPORT ISOLATION

Chicago, Illinois

"Tricked again" by New York control of the Republican party, the Chicago Tribune announced that it is ready to back an America First party formed in the midwest.

Accusing the Democratic party under "PAC control" of being pro-Russian and the Republican party under Willkie and Dewey of being pro-British, Col. Robert R. McCormick declares: "The Tribune will support any label or any movement that will work to bring the American government back into the control of Americans."

Recognizing that reactionary southern Democrats will not vote Republican and that until reaction in both north and south is united politically it cannot rule, the Tribune asserts that "some party label must be found under which outworn issues can be scrapped and forgotten."

In its clarion call for an ultra-nationalist, isolationist party with fascist trimmings, McCormick says: "The work must begin at once if such an organization is to be tested in the congressional elections two years hence and is to bid for victory in 1948."

LABOR GROUP IN WYOMING GOES AHEAD IN POLITICS

Cheyenne, Wyoming

After winning 12 seats in the Wyoming legislature, organized labor is not going to sit back and take it easy when the assembly convenes for a 40-day session.

Arrangements have been made to hire a stenographer to take down proceedings in each house, word for word, and to employ also "a competent and experienced man to represent labor's interests to the legislators."

Legislative committees in four counties containing a majority of the state's labor population are being continued. Their previous efforts in the primary and general elections witnessed cooperation by AFL unionists, CIO oil workers and United Mine Workers (unaffiliated).

The labor groups supported 19 candidates for the legislature. Of their 12 winners, eight are Democrats and four are Republicans. It was the first time that labor had participated actively in state elections as an organized group.

Downgrading of Aircraft Labor Shortage Cause

Los Angeles, Calif.

Arbitrary downgrading of workers by major airframe manufacturers has driven hundreds of aircraft workers from this critical labor shortage area, three aircraft unions said in a joint petition to the National War Labor Board and the West Coast aircraft committee.

The three unions are United Auto Workers (CIO), International Association of Machinists (AFL) and United Aircraft Welders (unaffiliated).

Accusing the companies of downgrading hundreds of workers without making a corresponding change in work done, the unions asked the WLB for an interpretation of two orders on job classifications and wage stabilization, which they charged were being violated by the firms. The WLB was also asked to hold a hearing on the question because the issues involved are nation-wide in the aircraft industry.

The companies named in the petition are Douglas, North American, Consolidated-Vultee, Ryan, Lockheed and Northrop.

JAP MEMBER TAKEN IN BY TYPO UNION

Rocrester, New York

Full membership in the Rochester, N.Y., Local No. 15 of the International Typographical Union, AFL, has been enjoyed for the past several months by Harry T. Yasuda, former linotypist of San Francisco, Honolulu, and Delta, Utah, who relocated to Rochester last June from the Central Utah Relocation Center. In the near future he hopes to bring East his wife and 7-year-old son Stanley, who now reside at 40-4-A, Central Utah.

The secretary of the union local, the Ledger Printing and Publishing Co. of Rochester, and the Rochester relocation officer, Claude C. Cornwall, all cooperated in arranging for Mr. Yasuda to take the linotypist's job which he has held in the printing company's union shop since three days after his arrival in Rochester last June 9.

"Everybody in Rochester has been swell to me, and the union members have been especially friendly," Mr. Yasuda said recently. "They treat me like one of the boys."

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BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres., Jasper Svien, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec., Martin Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Bus. Rep., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—Meets 1st Thursdays at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado St.. President, Ralph Lester, 307½ Madison St.; Secretary-Treas., A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Ph. 5741.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St. Pres. and Bus. Agent, E. D. McCutcheon; Sec., Pearl Bennett.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove. Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 411½ Alvarado Street, Monterey. D. L. Ward, business representative, Phone 6744. L. T. Long, Secretary, P. O. Box 611.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres., Floyd Harris; Vice-Pres., S. Corona; Rec. Sec., Helen Day; Fin. Sec., Gene Hellam; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Ph. Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meet first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Building Trades Hall, 411½ Alvarado St., Monterey. Rec. Sec., W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at 411½ Alvarado Street, Monterey. E. C. Geary, president. Paul Day, secretary, Phone 7550.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres. and Bus. Agent, Louis Martin; Sec., Lester Caveny. Office, Labor Temple, 320 Hoffman St., New Monterey.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meets in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first Sunday morning of each month at 10 o'clock. President, Perry Luce, 1251 David avenue. Vice-President, Thomas E. McGuire, P. O. Box 156, Seaside. Secretary-Treasurer, Frank E. Decker, P. O. Box 1305, Monterey.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 1216; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hillby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 674.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Sec. and Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey. Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas., Harry Judson.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec., Irving Ask, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec., J. C. Underwood, Phone 8246; Treas., William Mayer, Phone 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS No. 62—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 411½ Alvarado Street at 8 p.m. L. A. Trine, President, Phone 5704. H. Diaz, secretary, 1271 3rd Street, Monterey. Phone 7986.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres., Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres., E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas., Art Hamil.

SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN'S UNION—Meets monthly on full moon, 2:00 p.m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello: Business Agent, Vito Alioto, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3965.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meet every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey. Pres., John Alsop, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C., Ph. 1276J.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of month at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple. George W. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6316. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATERPROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 3rd Friday, 8 p.m., Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Lloyd Lovett, 131 So. Branciforte, Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas, Ph. 9668.